

# FEE

4. To appear to the touch.  
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Shark's Surgery.*
- TO FEEL. *v. a.*  
1. To perceive by the touch.  
Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judg. xxvi. 26.*  
2. To try; to sound.  
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*  
3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.  
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel? *Milton.*  
But why should those be thought to 'scape, who feel  
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creed's Juvenal.*  
The well sung woes shall soothe my pensive ghost;  
He best can paint them who can feel them most. *Pope.*  
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,  
E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*  
4. To be affected by.  
Would I had never trod this English earth,  
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
5. To know; to be acquainted with.  
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.  
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Shark's Surgery.*  
FEELER. *n. f.* [from feel.]  
1. One that feels.  
This hand, whose touch,  
Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul  
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
2. The horns or antennæ of insects.  
Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
FEELING. *participial adj.* [from feel.]  
1. Expressive of great sensibility.  
O wretched state of man in self-division!  
O well thou say'st a feeling declaration  
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision. *Sidney.*  
Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,  
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears  
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,  
That may discover such integrity. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.  
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I had a feeling sense  
Of all your royal favours; but this last  
Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*  
FEELING. *n. f.* [from feel.]  
1. The sense of touch.  
Why was the sight  
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?  
So obvious and so easy to be quenched,  
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through ev'ry pore. *Milton.*  
2. Sensibility; tenderness.  
The apprehension of the good,  
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
3. Perception.  
Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal feeling. *Watts.*  
FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from feeling.]  
1. With expression of great sensibility.  
The prince might judge that he meant himself, who spoke so feelingly. *Sidney.*  
He would not have talked so feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*  
2. So as to be sensibly felt.  
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy phang,  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,  
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,  
That feelingly persuade me what I am. *Shak. As you like it.*

# FEL

- He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
FEET. *n. f.* The plural of foot.  
His brother's image to his mind appears,  
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears. *Pope's Statius.*  
FEE'LESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.  
Geoffrey of Bouillon broched three feeless birds, called Al-lerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*  
TO FEIGN. *v. a.* [from *feindre*, French;  *fingere*, Latin.]  
1. To invent.  
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson's Discover.*  
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. *Neb. vi. 8.*  
2. To make a show of.  
Both his hands, most filthy feculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And feigned to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fairy Qu.*  
3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.  
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But feigns a laugh to see me search around. *Pope.*  
4. To dissimble; to conceal. Now obsolete.  
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,  
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;  
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*  
TO FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention.  
Therefore the poet  
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;  
Since nought so stockish, hard and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shaksp.*  
FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.  
Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens. *Bacon, Essay 28.*  
FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.  
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson.*  
FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*, or *feint*, Fr.]  
The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*  
FEINT. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] French.  
1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.  
Courtly's letter is but a feint to get off. *Spektator*, No. 286.  
2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.  
But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares  
For well-bred feints and future wars. *Prior.*  
FEINTERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*  
FEINTFARE. *n. f.* See FELDFARE.  
TO FELICITATE. *v. a.* [from *felicitare*, French; *felicitare*, Latin.]  
1. To make happy.  
I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys;  
And find I am alone felicitate  
In your dear highness' love. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*  
2. To congratulate.  
They might proceed unto forms of speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown's Pugil Err.*  
FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French, from *felicitate*.] Congratulation. *DiA.*  
FELICITOUS. *adj.* [from *felix*, Latin.] Happy. *DiA.*  
FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happily. *DiA.*  
FELICITY. *n. f.* [from *felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.  
The joyous days, dear Lord, with joy begin,  
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,  
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,  
May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser, Sonnet 62.*  
Others in virtue plac'd felicity;  
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,  
In corporal pleasure lies, and careless ease. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
So the felicity of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Athenbury's Sermon.*  
How great, how glorious a felicity, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers, Sermon vii.*  
FELINE. *adj.* [from *felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.  
Even as in the heaven; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *felis*, or a long taper. *Gray's Mijawm.*  
FELL. *adj.* [from *felles*, Saxon.]  
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

# FEL

- It seem'd fury, discord, madnefs fell,  
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
So fellst foe,  
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shak.*  
That instant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.  
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,  
More fell than tigers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*  
Scorning all the taming arts of man,  
The keen hyena, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Spring.*  
FELL. *n. f.* [from *felles*, Saxon.] The skin; the hide.  
Wipe thine eye;  
The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and fell,  
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The time has been my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
TO FELL. *v. a.* [from *fel*, German.]  
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.  
Villain, stand, or I'll fell thee down. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Up and down he travels his ground;  
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*  
Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock, and felled him. *Raleigh.*  
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was felled. *Huvel's Vocal Forest.*  
On their whole host I flew  
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell'd  
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milt. Agon.*  
Whom with such force he struck he fell'd him down,  
And clef the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*  
I fell'd along a man of bearded face,  
His limbs all cover'd with a shining scale. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
2. To hew down; to cut down.  
Then would he seem a farmer that would fell  
Bargains of woods, which he did lately sell. *Hubb. Tale.*  
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,  
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;  
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,  
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,  
There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak. *Dryden.*  
FELL. The pretense of To fall.  
None on their feet might stand,  
Though standing else as rocks; but down they fell  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*  
FELLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.  
Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us. *Is. xiv. 8.*  
FELLUOUS. *adj.* [from *fel* and *fluus*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *DiA.*  
FELLMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.  
FELLSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.  
When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown so fast, and all his armour sleep,  
For very felshes loud he gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
FELLOW. *n. f.* [from *felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.  
Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods,  
In general synod, take away her power;  
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shaksp.*  
Their axle-trees, navies, fellies, and spokes were all molten. *Kings vii. 33.*  
FELLOW. *n. f.* [from *quasi*, to follow, *Minister*; from *pe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon; *Junius*; *fellow*, Scottish.]  
1. A companion; one with whom we consort.  
In youth I had twelve fellows like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end. *Astam's Schoolmaster.*  
To be your fellow,  
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,  
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
That one should be the common good of both;  
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*  
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.  
Each on his fellow for assistance calls;  
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls. *Dryden's Virg.*  
3. One of the same kind.  
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,  
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;  
And own no liberty, but where they may  
Without controul upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*  
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his fellows. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

# FEL

4. Equal; peer.  
Chieftain of the rest  
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;  
His fellows late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
So you are to be hereafter fellows, and no longer servants. *Sidney.*  
5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.  
When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the soul and the body do not seem to be fellows. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 86.  
6. One like another; as, this knave hath not his fellow.  
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; some times with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.  
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.  
—The same indeed; a very valiant fellow. *Shak. Othello.*  
An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon, Apophthegm 4.*  
Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows  
With fire and sword the fort maintain;  
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,  
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*  
8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.  
Those great fellows scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Cassio hath here been set on in the dark  
By Rodorigo, and fellows that are 'scap'd;  
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shak. Othello.*  
I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,  
Had still kept loyal to possession;  
And left me in reputation's banishment,  
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,  
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thou been by,  
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,  
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,  
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak. K. John.*  
The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,  
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow. *Shak. Othello.*  
The fellow had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*  
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;  
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name  
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed  
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*  
You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*  
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,  
Or, cobler like, the parson will be drunk,  
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;  
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.  
The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the fellow cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*  
10. A member of a college that shares its revenues.  
TO FELLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.  
Fellow is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.  
Imagination,  
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,  
And fellow'st nothing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*  
1. One who has the same right of common.  
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellowcommoners, all mankind. *Locke.*  
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.  
FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.  
Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our fellowcreatures the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*  
FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.  
The Gentiles should be fellowheirs. *Eph. iii. 6.*  
FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.  
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellowhelpers to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*  
FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.  
My fellowlabourers have likewise commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryd. Juv. Ded.*  
FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master. *Not*